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The following is an extract from the address of Hon Edward Everett, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College at the last anniversary.

What then do we behold, as regards the difference resulting from education and training? Let us take examples, in the two extremes.—On the one hand, we have the New Zealand savage; but little better in appearance, than the *Ourang Outang*, his fellow tenant of the woods, which afford much the same shelter to both;—almost destitute of arts, except that of horribly disfiguring the features, by the painful and disgusting process of tattooing, and that of preparing a rude war club, with which he destroys his fellow savage of the neighboring tribe; his natural enemy while he lives; his food, if he can conquer or kidnap him; laying up no store of provision, but one, which I scarce dare describe,—which consists in putting a stick into the water, where it is soon eaten to a honey comb by the worms, which abound in these climats, and which when taken up furnishes in these worms supply of their most favorite food to these forlorn children of nature. Such is this creature from youth to age, from father to son,—savage, a cannibal, a brute;—a human being, a fellow man, a rational and immortal soul;—carrying about under those brutal manners, and vices at once disgusting and abominable, a portion of the intellectual principle, which likens man to his maker. This is one specimen of humanity; how shall we bring another into immediate contrast with it? How better than by contemplating what may be witnessed on board the vessel, which carries the enlightened European or American to these dark and dreary corners of the Earth? You there behold a majestic vessel, bounding over the billows from the other side of the globe; easily fashioned to float in safety, over the bottomless sea; to spread out her broad wings and catch the midnight breeze guided by a single drowsy sailor at the helm, with two or three companions reclining listlessly on the deck, gazing into the depths of the starry heavens. The commander of this vessel, not surpassing thousands of his brethren in intelligence and skill, knows how, by pointing his glass to the heavens, and taking an observation of the stars, and turning over the leaves of his "Practical Navigator," and making a few figures on his slate, to tell the spot, which his vessel has reached on the trackless sea;—and he can also tell it, by means of a steel spring and a few brass wheels, put together into the shape of a chronometer. The glass in which he brings the heavens down to the earth, and by which he measures the twenty-one thousand six hundred part of their circuit, is made of a quantity of flint, sand and alkali,—coarse opaque substances, which he has melted together into the beautiful medium which excludes the air and the rain and admits the light,—by means of which he can count the orders of animated nature in a dew-drop, and measure the depth of the valleys in the moon. He has, running up and down his mainmast, an iron chain, fabricated at home by a wonderful succession of mechanical contrivances, out of a rock brought from deep caverns in the earth; and which has the power of conducting the lightning, harmlessly down the sides of the vessel, into the deep. He does not creep timidly along from headland to headland, nor guide his course across a narrow sea, by the north star; but he launches bravely on the pathless and bottomless deep, and carries about with him, in a box a faithful little pilot, who watches when the eye of man drops with fatigue a small and patient steersman, whom darkness does not blind, nor the storm drive from his post, from the other side of the globe,—through the convex earth,—to the steady pole. If he falls in with a pirate, he does not want to repel him hand to hand; but he puts into a mighty engine a handful of dark powder into which he has condensed an immense quantity of elastic air, and which, when it is touched by a spark of fire, will instantly expand into its original volume, and drive an artificial thunderbolt before it, against the distant enemy. When he meets another similar vessel on the sea, homeward bound from a like excursion to his own, he makes a few black marks, on a piece of paper, and sends it home, a distance of ten thousand miles; and thereby speaks to his employer, to his family, and his friends,—as distinctly and significantly as if they were seated by his side. At the cost of half the labor, with which the savage procures himself the skin of a wild beast, to cover his nakedness, this child of civilized life has provided himself with the most substantial, curious and convenient clothing; textures and tissures of wool, cotton, linen and silk; the contributions of the four quarters of the globe, and of every kingdom of nature. To fill a vacant hour or dispel a gathering cloud from his spirits, he

has curious instruments of music, which speak another language of new and strange significance to his heart;—which make his veins thrill and his eyes overflow with tears, without the utterance of a word,—and with one sweet succession of harmonious sounds, send his heart back over the waste of waters, to the distant home, where his wife and his children are gathered around the fireside, trembling at the thought, that the storm, which beats upon the windows, may perhaps overtake their beloved voyager on the distant seas. And in his cabin, he has a library of volumes,—the strange production of a machine of almost magical powers; which as it turns over the leaves, enable him to converse with the great and good of every clime and age, and which, ever repeat to him, in audible notes, the Laws of his God and the promises of his Saviour, and point out to him that happy land, which he hopes to reach, when his flag is struck and his sails are furled, and the voyage of life is over.

## CURIOS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following singular circumstance occurred on board the *Vesta*, which had cleared out of the St. Katharine's Docks for New York. A few days since, a Dutchman, whose name was unknown, came on board and signified his desire to proceed on to New York and work his passage out. On the following day he again came on board, and after a short time was missed, and it was thought he had again gone on shore. This was about mid-day. On the following day, Captain McCowan gave orders for removing a part of the cargo, consisting of packages of pipe clay, to another stowage, and on removing a considerable quantity of it, they were greatly surprised to find the Dutchman stowed away beneath the packages of pipe clay, having put his feet into a bag, and beside him lay a long roll of coarse bread, a bit of cheese, and a prayer book. The removal of the pipe clay was accomplished just in sufficient time to save the poor fellow's life, as the packages of clay had pressed upon him so severely as to deprive him of all motion, and in a few hours he must have died. He was immediately placed in a warm bath, and after some time he was so far recovered as to be removed on shore for medical aid. He, no doubt, calculated upon sustaining life till the ship got to sea, when he would be carried to New York. [London paper.]

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A countryman, a short time ago, on being liberated from St. Augustine's jail, walked into a neighboring ale house and asked for a pint of beer, informing the landlord at the same time he had no money, but if he would furnish the supply he would tell him something greatly to his advantage. Boniface hesitated, but finding the man's countenance to wear an honest sort of an appearance, placed before him "a tankard of mild." A few minutes had elapsed and the beer had vanished, and with it mine host's patience, for he eagerly demanded the promised information. "Hark ye," responded the newly released delinquent, "if you should be unfortunate enough to get on the tread-mill, the easiest birth is against the wall."

[Kentish Chron.

A certain young lady of this city, who was in the habit of using extremely polite and *diplomatized* expressions before company, but who was accustomed to address her servants in very loose language, in the midst of a large party, seeing that the candles wanted snuffing, said to one of her servants—"Rid those expiring lamparines of their loads." "Ma'am?" said the stupid wench. "Relieve those luminaries of the superincumbent dross which bears upon them," replied the lady. "Ma'am?" repeated the perplexed servant. The would-be lady hostess, angry that her servant should not appear to understand her beautiful language, cried out in a voice of thunder, "snuff the candles you huzzy."

A neat Pun.—A friend tells us the following. A very slowly man was standing in a narrow lane where an ox team was passing, and finding the oxen approach too near him for his own convenience, raised his foot to kick one of them—"Take care there, mister," said the teamster, (who probably believed in the transmigration of souls) "don't be kicking that ox, you don't know how soon you may be an ox yourself." "Not much danger o' that," says a by-stander, "you'll hardly make a neat critter o' him."

Tilfor Tat. A country fellow was passing down Washington street the other day, when a wag thrust his head out of the window of a boarding house, and sang out, "Hallow there Squire, when did you come down?" Johnathan cast his eyes up at the window, and replied, "I say Mister, you'd better haul in your head—folks will think you keep a slaughter house—seeing a calf's head hanging out of the window." [Dedham Patriot.]

A lady in Mondon has been plundered of a large sum of money in a gambling house into which her curiosity had led her to obtain admission, by stirring herself in men's clothes,

## TEMPERANCE.

How impossible it is to please every one! While a friend down river was giving us a side-way rebuke in a letter last week, for not going far enough in our support of the temperance cause, another, in Penobscot county, sent us a letter complaining that we go too far, and ordering his paper discontinued on account thereof. Well—the only and best way for an editor is, to mark out his own course, and try to please himself first. This being done, he will at least have the benefit of an approving conscience. As an apology to all complainers, pro and con, we offer the following extract from some remarks made by Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston in a Convention in New York. His speech was the subject of a resolution before the Convention declaring the traffic in ardent spirits morally wrong.—*Gardiner Intelligencer.*

"It is said we ought to be restrained from passing such a resolution, by respect for the feelings of those who are engaged in the traffic. But how can I respect the feelings or interest of the man who builds his pile of wealth on those treasures of society, which wealth can neither buy nor replace? Tender of their feelings indeed! I am told that many gentlemen have made respectable fortunes in this traffic, and are highly respectable men, and we should be tender of their feelings. But have they been so tender of the feelings of others? When they, in the midst of their wealth and power have taken my solitary little ewe lamb, out of my bosom, may I not say to the butcher, 'Thou art the man!'" Sir, if I have not nerve enough to say this, may God take from me what he has given. If I am not bold enough in his service to meet the truth, let him dismiss me from his service, and put men in my place who are bold enough.

Those before me have all heard of the Minotaur, the fabled monster of Crete, who used to seize men and women, and drag their bodies to his cave, that he might riot on their flesh.—Suppose now, Mr. President, this monster should come and take a beloved child, your child, my venerable friend, in your white hairs, him to whom you look for support in the going down of your sun. Will not the neighbors go out with the power of their country, to rescue the victim? You would go after him to the center of the earth. And now shall we be told that we must stand at the door of the cave and gently ring the bell, and tremblingly ask the imp who comes to the door, "Is your master at home?" and beg that he will please to set a time for a gentleman whose child he has taken, to call and ask an explanation?

Sir, I too am a father, and I cannot trim and square my words, and use set phraseology, to avoid giving offence. Sir, I expect to give offence will ripen into enmity. If he who labors in the cause of temperance faithfully, is a clergyman, his friends may be alienated, his salary reduced or he may even be removed from his place. If he is a layman, his character will be assailed, and it will appear that there is yet vengeance in the womb of the still. But shall I yield or be alarmed at this? No, gentlemen, you have already done what you could. You have taken my first born son and begged him into your shop, in my neighborhood, and taught him to love the poison until my child was brought home at night and thrown upon my entry floor. And am I to stand and parley with the authors of all this misery? No, sir, it is war, war to the knife with the unholy traffic. Here is my son. Would to God you had met him on the sidewalk, and buried your dagger in his bosom, and flung his bleeding corpse into my house.—Then the law could have interposed to stop the course of blood. Had you taken him into your dreary vault of rum, and bound him fast to the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat, and sat like a nightmare upon his bosom, gloating over the convulsions of youth and beauty, I could have thanked you; even tho' I might have heard his groans and could not have helped him till he died in your hands.—For, then he would have gone up with clean hands, to witness before God against his murderer. But now you have broken his will, you have debased his soul, and defaced the image of God in him, and what can you do more? Will you traduce my wife and daughter? You have already brooked their hearts, and perhaps laid them in the grave. And must I model my phrase with the technical nicey of a special pleur? I cannot do it. And so we treat the traffic in ardent spirit."

Fiddleometer.—The Boston Merc. Journal contains some notice of a machine which has been invented to let tipplers know when they are getting too drunk to walk. It gives a smart box on the ears when the bacchanal reaches a certain stage in his guzzling.

A traveller on the continent, visiting a celebrated cathedral, was shown by the Sacristan among other marvels, a dirty opaque phial.—After eyeing it some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic?" "Sir," said the Sacristan indignantly, "it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

Important to Farmers.—Mr. Jenks of the Nantucket Inq., very gravely accounts for the fact that *pork* is so very plenty in the Western States, by declaring that the pigs' tails are cut off and planted every season, and that the yield is prodigious.

General Duines Gerard, in the French expedition to Egypt, was we are told, in bed ill of the plague when the revolt of Cairo broke out. Though he was supposed to be dying fast, he jumped out of bed, mounted his horse in his shirt and nightcap, rode into the melee, slew a dozen at least of the insurgent Arabs with his own hand, and was cured of the disease by the exercise.

A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, "Well, honest fellow," said he, "tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labour." To which the countryman replied, "It's very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."

Spirited Reply.—A poor fellow rescued half drowned, from a river, was asked to take some spirits and water. "No, I thank you," replied he, "I have had water enough already, I'll take the spirits alone."

*Penitence.*—When the Cholera first broke out at Haddington, the inhabitants resolved to repent them of their sins by proclaiming a fast. A day was accordingly appointed, but in the interim the Cholera disappeared, and the worthy citizens thought no more of the fast, following the example of a high (or low) authority.—"The Devil fell sick, the Devil a Monk would be; The Devil got well, the Devil a Monk was he."

The Cholera, however, re-appeared, and the Haddingtonians determined to fast in right good earnest.

## SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.

Clowns are best in their own company, but gentlemen are best every where else.

Contempt is the sharpest reproof.

Craft, counting all things, bringeth nothing home.

Cautious men live drudges to die wretches.

Contempt will sooner kill an injury than revenge.

Dpendance is a poor trade.

Despair has ruined some, but presumption multitudes.

Do as most do, and fewest will speak evil of thee.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

Drive thy business; let not that drive thee.

Draw not thy bow before thine arrow be fix'd.

Do not close a letter without reading, or drink water without seeing it.—Spanish.

Enough a feast, too much a vanity.

Every one should sweep before his own door.

Every man is the son of his own work.

Every one must live by his trade.

Every one thinks he has more than his share of brains.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.—*Italian*

Fancy may bolt bran, and think it flour.

Fine dressing, is like a fine house swept before the windows.

For mad words, deaf ears.

Fortune can take nothing from us but what she gave.

Fortune knocks once at least at every man's door.

Good words cost nothing, but are worth much.

Go not for every grief to the physician, for every quarrel to the lawyer, nor for every thirst to the pot.—*Italian*.

Grieving for misfortunes is adding gall to wormwood.

The crooked streets of Boston are proverbial. Not many years since, says the New Bedford Gazette, the town of \_\_\_\_\_ sent a Representative to the General Court, who had never been in that city of tortuosity. He started at the usual time, for the capital, to watch over the interests of his constituents, who were not a little surprised at seeing him back in less than a fortnight after he set out. On being asked the cause of his return, he replied, that he "staid in the city tea days—wore out his boots—eat up all his bread and cheese—could not find the State House—and so he thought it was best to return and report progress."

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Let no sensitive, self-indulgent person imagine that Richard Winton's life was miserable, because he was tied and bound by the strong chain of purpose to a perpetual course of self-denying duties—because enjoyment was postponed to a future day, and his mature manhood passed in a state of comparative discipline and drudgery. He had less leisure than he liked; for though the anthesis of a mere man of taste, he could be employed leisure in a highly creditable to his intellect. Poetry, criticism, and fiction he was certainly conversant with in a very limited manner, but a man may perchance be an honorable though a fascinating member of society, who yet esteems such productions in the light of toys for grown up children—a species of intellectual bat and ball with which he has no time to amuse himself. But our real querelle with no one for finding that delight in exercise of imagination, which he himself could only find in action: nay, he was willing to admit, that in its highest efforts imagination was capable of lofty use, and deserving of heroic praise. But the making taste a mere aid to luxury and excuse for indolence, making imagination a pretence for being unhappy, he hated and scorned; and the refinement that esteems every one vulgar who can condescend to be happy and useful in this homely world, he ridiculed without compunction. His attention was drawn to the subject by the interest he took in the welfare of a clever, interesting, but not healthy-minded youth a brother of *Sophia*:—he looked over the authors whom the boy made his apostles, and found Rousseau, the "self-torturing, wild enthusiast," at their head. His comments were somewhat in the style of Mr. Borchell's on the super-eminent gentility of Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Scrogg and her friend of quality, but some of his remarks were supported by reasons, and by a display of candour, very tolerable in a determined man of fact.

"My dear boy," said the censor, "I am willing to admit that my own mind, from natural construction, and from the tendency of circumstances, is deficient in a certain susceptibility to graces of style and play of fancy. No collocation of words or images would make me thrill either with rapture or horror, and all the fiction that ever was put up in calf-skin, to me is fiction nothing more. You may say that I am very like honest Nicholas Blount, who affronted young Walter Raleigh by considering the Thames a very good river, and the sun a very good light; and I don't mean to say but that a little more imagination might improve me; but, situated as I am, perhaps I secretly do on its absence. Be that as it may, do, my dear good lad, 'clear your mind of cant'—that especial branch of cant I mean which pourtrays taste and genius in hats and scarves following the funeral of departed happiness."

parallel notices of the sorrows you have witness-  
ed, and the efforts—efforts, mind, not wishes—  
that you have made to lessen their number,  
and if you make out a good case, I will in fu-  
ture believe that St. Paul preached the gospel,  
that Alfred cleared his kingdom of the Danes,  
and Peter the Great reformed his people, all  
as our poor townsman Shatterton sang—

"All under the willow tree?"

"But Sir, it is impossible for me to resemble  
any of the examples you conjure up for my ed-  
ification. I am not an apostle, and never shall  
be a king."

"Fair and softly, William; no one expects  
miracles; but you can do your duty in that  
state of life in which you placed, and then, trust  
the word of man who has had his trials, you  
will take a sounder view of human existence, and  
find that it contains enough to make us ultimate-  
ly willing to leave it, it also contains enough to  
make us comfortable while we remain in it."

"All which has nothing to do with our open-  
ing argument, relative to imaginative literature;  
what is beautiful in that will always in the main  
be mournful. Happiness does not yield such  
rich materials for the purposes of poetry as sor-  
row."

"Then let us be satisfied with prose."

"That is a verbal quibble, because even  
the prose of imaginative minds must be full of  
poetry."

"I believe, in my conscience, my young man,  
that you are libelling a faculty of the human  
mind, and I trust time will show you that you  
do. I think a time will come when you will  
delight more than you do now in the representa-  
tion of states of moral triumph, struggles with  
temptation and suffering, but eventual conquest.

You will better love the delineations of "mel-  
ancholy fear subdued by faith"—the portraiture  
of the better part of our nature subduing the  
baser—delirious passion, fantastic woes, and  
theatrical remorse, will not form your staple plots  
of fiction; beauty and sorrow will, I confidently  
hope, sue out a divorce, love and death will  
be suffered to have a separate existence. Ah,  
you may laugh, but your favorite heroes will  
have infinitely less of the cap-and-feather air of  
desperation joined to the green and yellow, look  
of melancholy; but now, good morning, for I  
can't waste another moment on the subject; re-  
member the columns."

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT.**  
PARIS, JANUARY 21, 1834.

Our opponents ought to receive praise at our  
hands whenever they deserve it. They claim  
it for what they are pleased to term an instance  
of forbearance on their part, that when applica-  
tion was made the other day for an increase of  
the capital stock of the Maine Bank, the oppo-  
sition with a magnanimity beyond all praise, o-  
mitted to introduce the question of the removal  
of the deposits from the Bank of the United  
States, and forebore to spend some weeks in  
the discussion of that question. Those who are  
aware of the vast quantity of talent possessed by  
the opposition in our Legislature may perhaps  
be surprised that so favorable an opportunity  
for displaying it should be omitted by them.—

When we reflect that the same subject is now  
being talked about in Congress, and the difficulty  
which the Bank editors find in inventing any  
thing new on the subject, the memorial of the  
board of directors being almost worn out by  
repetition, and are aware as we all must be of  
the flood of light which would have been thrown  
upon this difficult subject, and the large supply  
of fresh materials that would have been furnished  
to Congress by a discussion of the question  
here, all must admire the forbearance of the op-  
position orators in our Legislature. This admin-  
istration will be increased when we take into view

the Stroudwater Mill Dam Company, was read  
a second time, and passed to be engrossed.—  
The Bill fixing the compensation of Clerks of  
Court and giving further remedies on Clerk's  
Bonds, came up from the House, referred to a  
Joint Select Committee. The Senate concurred  
and joined Messrs Farnsworth, Farnham,  
Allen, Bradbury and Brown.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury,

Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary  
be instructed to inquire into the expediency of  
repealing an act passed June 25, 1820, estab-  
lishing the duties of certain officers therein named,  
or that part of said act, which requires Jus-  
tices of the Peace to pay a duty of \$5 for their  
commission.

Monday, Jan. 13. On motion of Mr. Enmons,

Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary  
inquire into the expediency of prohibiting  
the admission of minors to practice law in the  
Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Judicial  
Court of this State.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon  
the table a communication from the Governor,  
transmitting copies of the first and second  
sections of an act of the General Assembly of  
Pennsylvania, together with a resolution of that  
State, upon the subject of abolition of lotteries  
—also copies of sundry documents and a law  
of Massachusetts upon the same subject.—

Read and ordered to lie on the table. Adj.

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Petitions of Henry Jones  
for legislative relief in a suit now pending, and  
of Land Agent; of Peter H. Greene et al. for  
a new County—were read and referred to ap-  
propriate Committees.

Various petitions from the House, read and  
referred to the appropriate Standing Committees  
in concurrence.

The Resolve relating to the Public lands, re-  
turned by the Governor with his objections to  
approving the same, was taken up.

The question was then put—Shall the Re-  
solve pass?—and decided in the negative, all  
the Senators present saying nay—and so the  
Resolve was lost.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Cobb from the Committee on Incorpora-  
tion of Towns, on Petitions of part of the In-  
habitants of Ossifield, Harrison, Bridgton, Se-  
bago and Raymond, that they may be incor-  
porated into a town, reported Order of Notice by  
sitting upon the Clerks of those several towns by  
an interested copy of the petition and order, that at four. Being asked the reason, he replied—

is there a cause, if any they have, why sleep.

**CONGRESS.**

The removal of the Deposites continues to

be the order of the day at Washington, and  
from appearances this subject will occupy the  
attention of Congress for a month or six weeks  
to come. Nothing new is elicited by the dis-  
cussion, and one who has read the reasons of  
the Secretary for the removal and the memori-

al of the Board of Directors will learn little new  
by perusing all the speeches that may be uttered  
on both sides. The minds of the respective  
members are undoubtedly made up on this ques-  
tion long since, and it is not to be expected that  
they will be changed by delay or debate. Per-  
haps the Bank wishes for time to apply some  
more powerful arguments and to find, if possible,  
some weak point where its secret and corrupt-  
ing influence may be brought to bear with effect.  
The prospect is in favor of a long session.—

Besides the Bank question we find little of in-  
terest thus far.

**STATE LEGISLATURE.**

The proceedings of the Legislature as pub-  
lished in our paper contain all that we find in-  
teresting or important in the business before  
them. The Committees are now engaged in  
maturing and investigating those subjects which  
will form the most important acts of the Session.

They are beginning to make their reports and  
soon we may expect a decision of the various  
questions presented to them. We observe no  
delays in the business.

The Bill relating to Highways was taken  
from the Judiciary Committee and referred to a  
Joint Select Committee consisting of one from  
each County and the House, with such as the  
Senate may join, and a message was sent to  
the Senate informing them of the same.—

Messrs Allen of Sebec, Hunt of Unity, Wyman  
of Stetson, Doolittle of Kingfield, Parrish of Buck-  
field, Hardy of Deer Isle, Ross of New Sharon, Shaw  
of Wiscasset, Kimball of Portland, Hubbard of North Berwick, were appointed on the  
part of the House.

Friday, Jan. 10. Report of the Special  
Committee of the House, to whom was referred  
the Resolve authorizing the Governor to ap-  
point agents to protect the timber lands of  
the State, that the same ought not to pass, was  
read and accepted.

Monday, Jan. 13. Petition of Cullen Saw-  
tell, Register of Probate in Somerset county,  
for increase of salary, came from the Senate,  
referred to Joint Select committee. The House  
concurred and joined on their part the delega-  
tion from the county of Somerset.

On motion of Mr. Hyde.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing commit-  
tee on Literature and Literary institutions in-  
quire into the expediency of repealing a law  
passed March 4th, 1833, entitled an Act addi-  
tional to an Act to provide for the education  
of youth. [The first section of the Act pro-  
posed to be repealed, provides that the sums  
received by the State as a tax on Banks, ex-  
cepting \$1000 paid to the Parsonsfield Semin-  
ary, shall hereafter be appropriated to the sup-  
port of primary schools. The other sections  
of the Act relate to the manner of ascertaining  
the number of scholars in the several districts,  
and also to the manner of distributing the sum  
aforesaid among the several schools.]

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mr. Vose from the Com-  
mittee on Bills in the Third Reading, reported  
the Bill to increase the capital stock of the Port-  
land Marine Railway Company, without amend-  
ment, and it was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday Jan. 15. Mr. Jewett of Port-  
land, inquired what progress had been made by  
the bill making appropriation, in part, for the  
support of government, for the year 1834, as  
amended, was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, Jan. 9. In the Senate, Mr. Poin-  
dexter present a resolution, which was adopted  
requesting the President to cause to be laid be-  
fore the Senate a schedule of the several arti-  
cles received by the Ministers, Consuls, or other  
Agents of the Government of the U. S. at Foreign  
Courts, as presents from the Gov-  
ernments at which they were respectively ac-  
credited, and by them deposited in the Depart-  
ment of State.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military  
affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency  
of making an appropriation for the repair  
of the Military Road constructed by the United  
States in the State of Maine, leading from the  
river Mattanawook to Houlton.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be di-  
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formation within the Department, showing the  
injury done by storms, during the month of De-  
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the entrance to Kennebunk river in the State  
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**Nine millions of the people's money have been recovered.** Old Hickory can rejoice every day he sees it, and the people can look to their beloved and determined President, to guarantee its safety from the speculations of bank jobbers. What complaint can there be about the state of a debt, while there are nine millions in the Treasury? I will not longer detain the House; but to congratulate them on the recovery of the lost Treasury of the U. States. Let there be great joy from Georgia to Maine, that the Treasury is rich and bountifully replenished.

After some further debate the resolution was agreed to. The House adjourned over to Monday.

From the *Eastern Argus*.

Washington January, 9, 1834.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure of informing you that a bill has been reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Commerce, proposing an appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of a *Marine Hospital* in *Portland*. It will stand quite early, comparatively, on the docket of the House, and will probably secure an early consideration.

Mr. Southard has not closed his speech in the Senate, though he has occupied the floor again to-day.

In the House Mr. Binney completed his remarks, and Mr. Cumbreleng has the floor in reply.

The advocates of the Bank are working themselves up, (out of Congress) into a feeling of desperation which exceeds all former occasions. Threats are resorted to, such as it become our country and age. But while living, our immutably patriotic Chief Magistrate cannot be driven from his own convictions of right and duty. He cannot be terrified. His life would be too long, surely, if he could shrink at this juncture from his integrity either through fear, or any other weakness that is unnatural to him. Violent hands may deprive him of life; but while life shall last he will be true to the people.

He makes himself what nature destined him—The pause, the central point to thousand thousands;

"Stands fix'd and stably, like a firm-built column! Where all may press with joy and confidence!"

Yours truly, in haste CECIL.

Augusta, January 14, 1834.

MR. TODD.—The new Councillors have all arrived and been qualified. It is a matter of general remark that the new Council will combine as much talent, intelligence, and political integrity, as any former council ever assembled in this State. What you know to be true of the councillor from your own district is said to be equally true of every one at the board. They are republicans of the most staunch and radical character. All are said to have been active in the late struggles of the party, and identified with the political triumph which has this year been achieved over the combined forces of the disorganizers and federalists.—

They are prepared to see that political justice has its fair operation. It is confidently believed they will not shrink from carrying into effect any wholesome reforms which public sentiment demands. Unless all appearances prove deceptive, there will be little of truckling, timidity, or time serving, under the new administration....

It is to be devoutly hoped that the day of such things has passed away. Honorable minded men of all parties have become sick, heartily sick, of the weak and ungenerous scheme of attempting to puruse off enemies.

How detestable is the cowardice which prompts to such a course! The only rule that any administration can safely adopt, with regard to its appointments, is when qualifications are equal, to always give the preference to a political friend over a political enemy.

To show how clearly public sentiment sanctions the justice of this rule, I might advert to the remarks of an honest and straightforward member of the opposition, made the other day, in the House, upon the subject of employing a printer to do the job printing for the State. The Committee had reported in favor of employing the former printers, L. Berry & Co., upon condition upon paying a fair compensation for whatever they performed. A warm and asty member of the opposition attempted to get the report re-committed, that Mr. Severance and other federal editors might band in proposals. But Mr. Abbot of Vassalborough, opposed the re-committal, saying, with much frankness and candour, "that the State should pay a fair price for its printing, and that it was equally fair that the party in power should select a printer from their own political friends. That if he was in the majority he should claim the right to do so. It was what was to be expected from every party," &c. So fully did the House concur in his views that scarcely half the federal members would rise to vote for the re-committal, and upon the final question of accepting the report, there was hardly a dissenting voice. This circumstance is worthy of mention only as illustrating my former position. It goes to show the just contempt into which the system of compromise—the dastardly and grovelling "doctrine of half and half"—was at last fallen.

I have been much amused at the manner in which the opposition presses have met the Governor's Message. The organ of the Junto had not so much as a word of comment. Some of the federal editors, not daring at first to undertake to go against the general and spontaneous approbation with which the people received it, even went so far as to raise a few faint laws during the same period. One day all is noise in harmony with the public voice. Such was the case with the sagacious editor of the

*Journal*. But now a week or more has gone by he ventures to find fault. He has discovered that the compliment to the energy and party of President Jackson, as displayed in his conduct towards the Southern Nullifiers, is out of place—"bad taste." A studied silence, by the Governor on this point, would no doubt have better pleased his opponents. They are provoked that they have no longer any room left to raise suspicion against Mr. Dunning by boldly charging him with being a Nullifier.

Petition after petition keeps pouring in for some change in legislation, or for the furtherance of some new local project. The Legislature is likely to have a busy time of it. But the committees are at work; and there seems to be a general disposition for labor among the members. One act has already been passed and approved, viz: the act increasing the capital stock of the Maine Bank. It was anticipated by many that the friends of the U. S. Bank would show fight on this occasion, as the Maine Bank has keeping of the Deposites, which were formerly lodged in the Branch at Portland. The act, however, passed unquestioned. The circumstance is a conclusive proof that the Bank Monarchs' subjects, in the Maine Legislature, are either few or faint-hearted.

Yours &c.

From the *Washington Globe*.

One would think that the very manner in which the Bank has brought its case before the representatives of the States and the people, would convince them of its guilt, and elicit an unanimous sentence of condemnation. But what do we see? The great nullifier Major General McDougal in one House, and his "great ally," the Bank's attorney and candidate for the Presidency in the other, pick up the Bank statement from their tables, "printed for the use of the Stockholders," and without the slightest inquiry into its truth, retail its falsehoods and sophistries in their speeches, as every word had been established by an officer investigating in both Houses! Any one who reads the recent Bank Manifesto, and the speeches of these two champions, will find that all their principal arguments and pretended facts, are derived from that false and infamous document. They are in the schemes of the Bank.

They are not statesmen, but advocates. They are not vindicating innocence, but helping guilt to escape. They call upon the Senators and Representatives to take the statements of the Bank as they do—pick them up from their tables—have no investigation, make no inquiry—but act upon allegations not even officially addressed to them, and on such evidence condemn the President, the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President; have adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble at Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

A single accusation brought against it! It dares not say to Congress officially, that any one of the allegations made by the Secretary or Government Directors is untrue; for then Congress must inquire. It is silent; it admits every thing; and yet does it expect its attorneys to induce both Houses of Congress to find a verdict of acquittal! It pleads guilty, and yet expects to be acquitted! Such a result might be expected from the heads that cherish the absurdities of Nullification; but from no others.

The New York Journal of Commerce, generally well advised in its statements, says that the resolutions before the Senate in favor of the restoration of the depositories, will pass the body by a majority of five or six, in which are included, of course, the nullifiers. In the House it is precisely the reverse. There the administration has a clear majority of 20 or 30, who will stand firm, so that no law will be passed changing the depository selected by the Secretary of the Treasury. He has removed the Deposites from the U. S. Bank in compliance with the existing law, and no proceeding can cause their restoration, which does not receive the sanction of both Houses of Congress. [Argus.]

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We learn from Augusta, that the following gentlemen have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Maj. Benj. Shaw, of Frankfort—Capt. Solomon H. Blodget, of Portland—Samuel Farrar, Esq. of Bloomfield, and Edward L. Osgood, Esq. of Fryeburg. [Argus.]

Hon. John Davis, Representative in Congress, has been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts, Governor of that State, and Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong its Lieut. Governor. The election of Governor has but once before devolved upon the Legislature, since the adoption of its constitution in 1779. In 1785, Governor Bowdoin was elected by the Senate. [Argus.]

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted, the following resolution:

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Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Robert Stilings to Miss Caroline Ryerson, both of this town.

In Poland, on the 31st ult. Doct. Simeon Foss of Bowdoin, to Miss Sarah Cousins of Poland.

In Columbia, Tennessee, Dr. William McNeil, to Miss Mary Crockett, daughter of Hon. David Crockett, member of Congress.—

'Go ahead!'

DIED.

In Minot, on the 8th inst. Mr. Robert H. Brown, aged 93 years.

Died in Buckfield, on the 17th Nov. last, Mrs. Martha Thompson, wife of Mr. James Thompson, by which a husband has lost an affectionate partner—an able helpmate, and a wise counsellor—sons, an inuring monitor & an indulgent parent—daughters, all that affection could make dear, example could make valuable, and principle make worthy of adopting.

By which, too, a neighborhood has lost a remarkably official member, whose acts of benevolence and sympathies of benevolence were so frequently presenting claims on their gratitude. She was a christian by profession, by faith and by practice: and all these witnesses gathered around her in her dying hour, to give consolation to her friends and reconciliation to her dearest connections.

Cont.

It is charged with gross partiality towards certain favored debtors, exempting them from cut-tailments which it imposes on others, and has not denied it.

All of these charges have been OFFICIAL-LY MADE TO Congress. What have they, in explanation or reply? NOT A WORD. The Bank Manifesto is not before Congress, and cannot be made a ground of official action.

There is not before Congress, or on its files, records, or journals, a single word calling in question any of these charges.

Officially, they must be considered as ADMITTED, so long as they are not denied by the Bank, and no step is taken to investigate them.

What is it that the Bank orators now ask the two Houses to do? Why, to acquit the Bank, when all the charges of abuse and corruption stand admitted on their journals. They wish the Representatives of the States and the people to declare to the Bank innocent, and the Secretary and Government Directors false accusers, when that institution does not, and DARES not, meet and repeat before Congress

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of ISRAEL CHASE, Guardian of Lydia F. Edes, a minor daughter of Benjamin Edes, Late of Fayette in the County of Kennebec, respectfully shows that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situated in Livermore in the County of Oxford, being a part of the same land on which Amos Edes, the Father of said Benjamin Edes formerly lived: that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to buy or sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted,

ISRAEL CHASE.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the second Tuesday of January 1834.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed in Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the second Tuesday of February next, at the Court of Probate, then to be held in Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mill, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have to sell a good and valuable assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash business improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive such articles as may be sent to them in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833.

415.

New Store.

CUSHMAN & PHILLIPS.

HAVE taken the Store formerly occupied by R. L. G. S. Boyd on the corner of Oxford and Main Streets, and are now opening an entire new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Among which are the following, viz: about 150 pieces of 3-4 and 6-8 Cashmere and French

Merinos.

BLACK and COLD GRO DE NAPLES and GRO DE SWISS SKIRTS from 9-10 to 12 yards the yard.

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, MULBERRY & DRAB BROAD CLOTHES.

SURTOU chuds and CASSIMERES;

OLIVE and DRAB PETERSHAMS;

BLUE and BROWN CAMLETS;

DRAB and FLANNEL for LININGS,

FURNITURES, CLOTHING, CAMPBRIES;

Flag, Silk, Bandanna and Linen Handkerchiefs, (all

priced) one Blue Russia DIAPERS, 1/2 Linen Table

Covers, Linens, Long Linens, Linen Cambric, Linen

Velvets, Green Barrage, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

London Rose Blankets,

7-8-9-10-11-12-13.

DOMESTICS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Checks, Tickings, Warp-Yarns, Batting, Wadding, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH.

ALSO—WANTED as above,

2000 yds all WOOL and COTTON & WOOL

2000 yds FULLLED CLOTH.

Portland, Oct. 31, 1833. 2 miles

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz:

American First Class Book, 75cts. National Reader, 50cts. Introduction to 41-25. Analytical Reader 25, Sequel to 41-25. Young Reader 17. Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42. New and Spelling Book 17. Introduction to do. Webster's do. 18. Webster's Reader 50. Webster's Geography 33. Instructor 33. Green's 50. Do. 50. Greenleaf's do. 50. Campbell's 4. Walker's Distinction 30. Webster's do. 71. Smith's Arithmetic 34. North American do. 1st part 10, 2d, 2d part 30. Temple's do. 25. Kline's do. 67. Pronouncing Testament 30. do. 12-12. Bible 33. Also—Prices equally low, Student's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and Parker's Arithmetic, Webster's, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Partnership, States, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in school.

—LIKEWISE—

All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore, either by A. Barton or E. Livermore.—Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Tonic, Dr. French's Lung Drops, British Oil, Vegetable Spirit, Salt Rheum Glycerine, Brown's Drapery, Dr. Yule's Iritis Gintinct, Opodelic, German Liver, Parfuring's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic Salve, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c.

SMITH & BENNETT.

I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly

kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to

Smith and Bennett.—Physicians may depend upon

**P O E T R Y.**

[From the Pearl.]

The poem below we consider almost beyond praise. There is a richness of language, and gorgeousness of imagery, mingled with such sublime conceptions, as are seldom met with. It is so appropriate to the present season, we cannot forbear enriching our work, by giving it a place in this number.

**THE PAST AND COMING YEAR.**

Wave of an awful torrent, thronging down, With all the wealth of centuries, to the cold Embrace of Eternity, o'erstrown With the great wrecks of empire, and the old Magnificence of nations, who are gone; Thy last, faint murmur—thy departing sigh, Along the shore of Being, like a tone Thrilling on broken harp-strings—or the swell Of the chained wind's last whisper, hath gone by, And thou hast floated from the world of breath To the still guidance of o'ermastering Death— Thy pilot to eternity!—Farewell!

Go swell the thronged past—Go, blend with all The garnered things of Death; and bear with thee The treasures of thy pilgrimage—the tall And beautiful dreams of Hope—the ministry Of Love and high Ambition. Man remains To dream again as idly; and the stains Of passion will be visible once more. The winged Spirit will not be confined. By the experience of thy journey. Mind Will struggle in its prison house, and still With Earth's strong fates binding it to ill, Unfurl the pinions fitted but to soar In that pure atmosphere, where spirits range— The home of high existences,—where change And blighting may not enter. Love again Will bloom—a flicker flower—upon the grave Of old affections; and Ambition wave His eagle-plume most proudly, for the rein Of Conscience will be loosened from the soul To give his purpose freedom. The control Of reason will be changeful, and the ties Which gather hearts together, and make up The romance of existence, will be rent:— Yea, poison will be poured in Friendship's cup: And for Earth's low familiar element, Even Love itself forsakes its kindred skies.

But not alone dark vision!—happier things Will float above existence like the wings Of the starred bird of Paradise; and Love Will not be all a dream, or rather prove A dream—a sweet forgetfulness—that hath No wakeful changes—ending but in Death. Yea, pure hearts shall be pledg'd beneath the eyes Of the beholding heaven, and in the light Of the love-hallowed moon. The quiet Night Shall hear that language underneath the skies Which whispereth above them, as the prayer And the deep vow is spoken. Passing fair And gifted creatures, with the light of truth And undebared affection, as a crown, Resting upon the beautiful brow of youth, Shall smile on stately manhood, kneeling down Before them, as to Idols. Friendship's hand Shall clasp its brother's; and Affection's tear Be sanctified with sympathy. The bier Of stricken love shall lose the fears, which Death Giveth its fearful work, and earnest Faith Shall look beyond the shadow and the clay— The pulseless sepulchre—the cold decay; And to the quiet of the spirit-land Follow the mourned and lovely. Gifted ones, Lighting the Heaven of Intellect, like suns, Shall wrestle well with circumstances, and bear The agony of scorn—the preying care, Wedded to burning bosoms; and go down In sorrow to the noteless sepulchre, With one long hope embracing like a crown The cold and death-like forehead of Despair, That after times shall treasure up their fame Even as proud inheritance and high; And beautiful beings love to breathe their name With the recorded things that never die.

And thou, gray voyager to the breeziers sea Of infinite Oblivion—Speed thou on!— Another gift of Time succeedeth thee Fresh from the hand of God; for thou hast done The errand of thy Destiny; and bear Mortality's frail records to the cold, Eternal prison-house;—midnight prayer Of suffering bosoms; and the fevered care Of worldly hearts—the miser's dream of gold— Ambition's grasp at greatness—the quenched light Of broken spirits—tho' the frown wrong And the abiding curse—ay, bear along These wrecks of thy own making. Lo—thy knell Gathers upon the windy breath of night, Its last and faintest echo. Fare thee well!

**"KITCHEN MAIDS."**

"Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D. Rector of Ashton Sanford, Bucks," Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, and author of a very popular commentary on the Bible, of which, mayhap, the reader has heard, married Mrs. Wright's "kitchen maid!" How she captivated him who was soon to become the leading theologian of the British Empire, will appear from his description of her in a letter to his sister about five months before his marriage. He says she was one, "whom nature has blessed with a variety of her choicest gifts—sense, prudence, sensibility, who has had many advantages of education, has read much, and is fit to appear with credit in any company, who has a heart fraught with the most generous sentiments, and has given such proofs of it as are fully conclusive.—No woman in the world is better adapted for the management of a family." We have never seen a list of the "ologies" she has learned at school; but we have seen a letter written to her parents just after her marriage, which half the ladies who have "finished their education" at ladies' seminaries could not equal.

Now, we do not aver that we ever saw a "kitchen maid," who was in all respects fully equal to this same Jane Kell, afterwards Mrs. Scott,—for we have some doubts about the truth of such an averment; but we have seen those—some of them even, contentedly, and faithfully and skilfully, doing the drudgery of our own kitchen,—who certainly belong to the same class, and with whom Mrs. Scott, had she met them, would not have thought of holding intercourse otherwise than as equals.

Why cannot such persons be more numerous? Do all our young women, or rather all the mothers of our young women, think there are no men in the country, who have sense enough, like Thomas Scott, to see merit in a kitchen? It is a great mistake to think so; and yet there may be truth enough in it to save a great many good girls from bad husbands. With people whose esteem is desirable, the performance of duty in any station will command respect.

But why cannot such "kitchen maids" be more numerous? We have been thinking of late how much "the destinies of this republic" are in their hands. Imagine for a moment, some Jane Kell in every family where one is needed. What an addition it would make to the peace and comfort, and morals, and happiness, of many families! Only think what an influence they in most families in this country, unavoidably exert upon children,—second only to the influence of parents themselves! The influence of school mistresses is a very trifling comparison with it. A Jane Kell in every family would do more for the morals and even for the intelligence of succeeding generations than all the "Teacher's Seminaries" that can be thought of.

Why will not Mr. Abbot write a book about the Kitchen Maid "at home?"

[Vt. Chron.

Mr. Pilgarlic Pettibone Pinco gives the following illustration of partiality and its reverse: "I was down in the mudder and saw my bull and nabor Peletiah's fighting like all natt, and I a leetle ruther mine had likit."

This was partially illustrated, but his exposition of impartiality is capital:—

"Other day I was out agin, and seed a skunk and a black snake at, it, and I didn't care if the devil had both on 'em!"

Oh, Barney, Barney, the eye is me is filled wi' mortar! murther! murther!

"Is it mortar ye have intil yer eye? Well here's a bit of brick bat, Patherik, just take and make a wall eye of it.—[Lowell Times.

**TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.**

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, at the same time dissolves and draws Corns out by the roots, without the least pain.

**Certificate.**—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify that I have used the *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete success.—

Before I had used one box it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW.

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.

Price 50 cents per box.

**DR. REILLY'S AROMATIC PILLS, FOR FEMALES.**

THEY purify the blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and Disinclination to exercise and Society.—Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hysterical or consumptive habits. Price \$1.50 a box.

Also, the celebrated CAMBRIAN TOOTHACHE PILLS, which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the teeth. Our trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents. Bethel, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of JAMES BACON,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOHN HEARST,

Canton, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of LUTHER BRETT,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, Cabinet-maker, Paris, Me., Jan. 1st, 1834.

Levi Berry Jr. Warren Besse, Harriet Boster, Thomas Cary, Daniel Chase, Isaac Cummings, Albert Cushman, John Dearing, William H. Dearing, Ansel Field, Nathaniel Fuller, Rhoda Gray, Augustus Harris, Samuel Houghton, Harriet S. Jackson, Elizabeth P. Lane, Philip Mason, Joseph Penly, James Perry, Robert Pike, Stephen Pratt, Thomas Prince, John Reckard, Samuel Robinson, Sidney S. Robinson, John Royal, Hannibal Smith, Simon Smith, Caleb Swift, Bezaleel White, Charles Young, Jr.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

**JOB WORK,**  
Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
**OFFICE**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the petition of STEPHEN BARTLETT administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethel in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents, and that he has no title to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

**Copy Attest:** Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of David Lufkin late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

**Ordered,**

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

**Copy Attest:** Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of BETSY STEPHENS, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Stephens, Jr. late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

**Ordered,**

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.**

**Copy Attest:** Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of LEWIS J. STURTEVANT, Administrator of the estate of John Sturtevant late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

**Ordered,**

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Oxford Democrat* printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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